

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname		Other names	
Pearson Edexcel International GCSE (9–1)		Centre Number	Candidate Number
Time 1 hour 15 minutes		Paper reference	4CH1/2C
Chemistry PAPER 2C			
You must have: Calculator, ruler			Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*
- Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box ☒. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ☒ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 70.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.
- Good luck with your examination.

Turn over ►



2

P 6 6 0 5 7 A 0 2 2 0

The relative atomic masses of copper and chlorine have not been rounded to the nearest whole number.

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Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

1 Use the Periodic Table to help you answer this question.

(a) (i) Name the element with atomic number 14

(1)

(ii) Name the element with a relative atomic mass of 11

(1)

(iii) Name the element in Group 2 and Period 3

(1)

(b) (i) Determine the number of neutrons in a phosphorus atom with mass number 31

(1)

(ii) State the electronic configuration of an aluminium atom.

(1)

(iii) State why neon is unreactive.

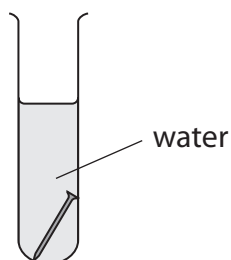
(1)

(Total for Question 1 = 6 marks)



2 A student investigates the rusting of iron.

(a) She places an iron nail in a test tube of water and leaves it for several days.



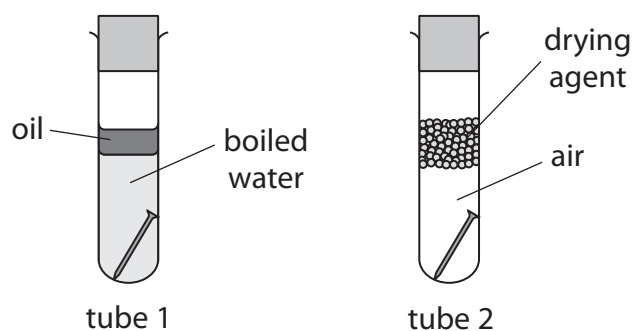
(i) Predict the appearance of the iron nail after several days.

(1)

(ii) Name the main compound in rust.

(1)

(b) The student then sets up two more test tubes containing iron nails.



Explain why the iron nail in tube 1 and the iron nail in tube 2 do not rust.

(4)

tube 1.....

tube 2.....

(Total for Question 2 = 6 marks)



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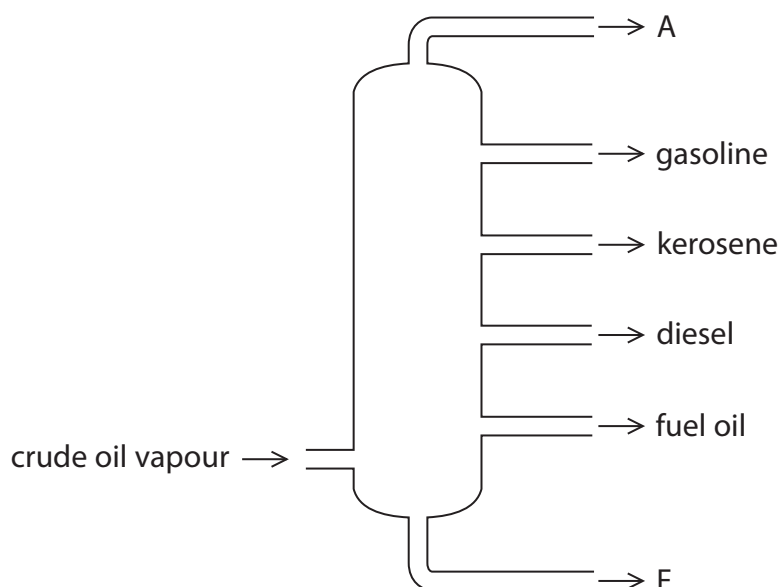
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P 6 6 0 5 7 A 0 5 2 0

3 The diagram shows the industrial equipment used to separate crude oil into fractions.



(a) (i) Give the name of the industrial equipment.

(1)

(ii) Give one use of the fuel oil fraction.

(1)

(iii) Give the names of fraction A and fraction F.

(2)

fraction A.....

fraction F.....



- (b) One compound in the gasoline fraction is the alkane octane (C_8H_{18}) and one compound in the kerosene fraction is the alkane dodecane ($C_{12}H_{26}$)

These two alkanes are covalently bonded and have simple molecular structures.

- (i) Give the general formula for the alkanes.

(1)

- (ii) Explain, in terms of their structures, why $C_{12}H_{26}$ has a higher boiling point than C_8H_{18}

(3)

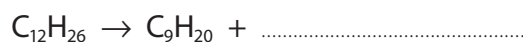
- (c) Catalytic cracking can be used to convert the alkane $C_{12}H_{26}$ into more useful products.

- (i) Give the name of the catalyst used for catalytic cracking.

(1)

- (ii) Complete the equation for this cracking reaction.

(1)



(Total for Question 3 = 10 marks)

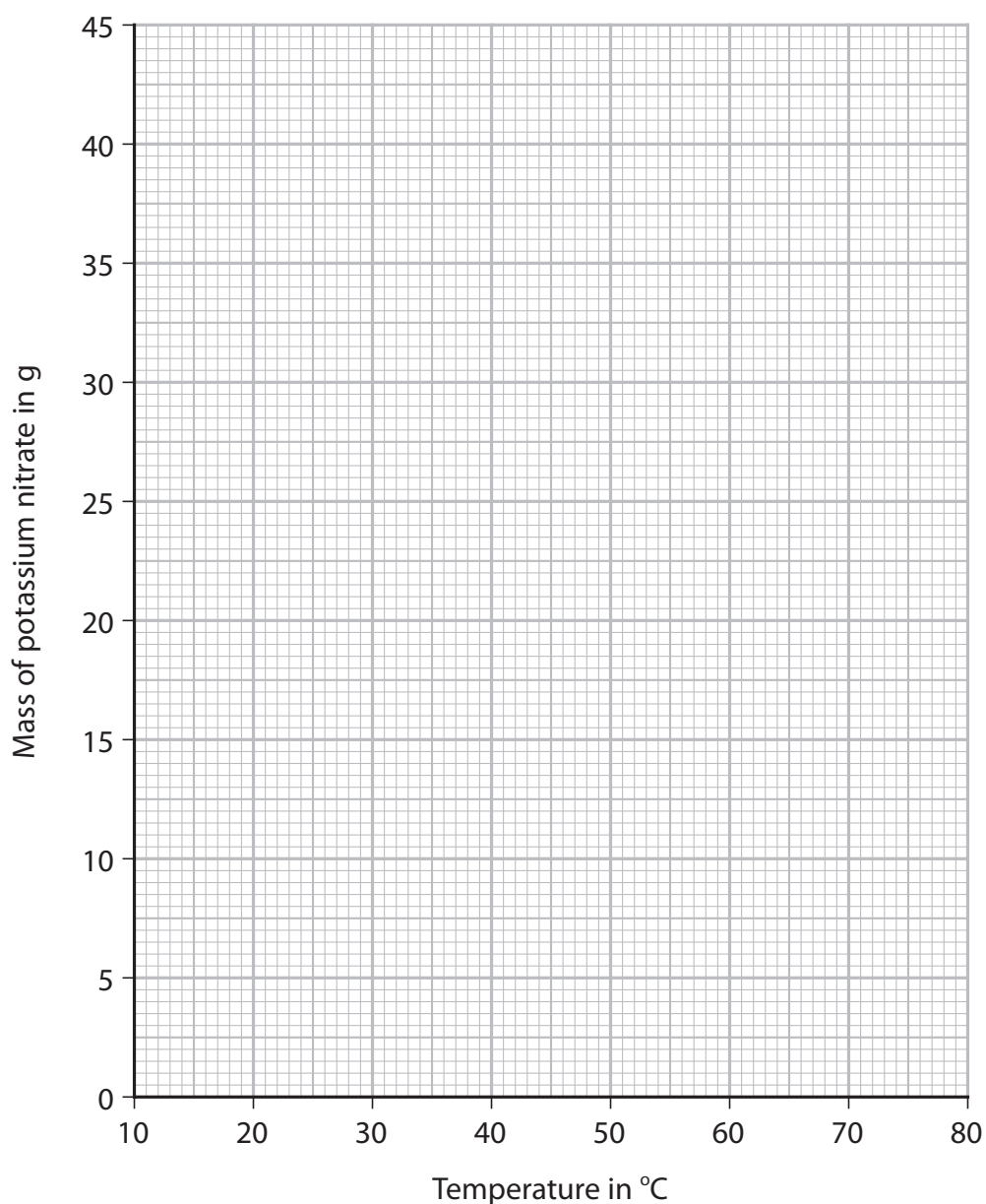


- 4 A student investigates the solubility of potassium nitrate in water. She measures the masses of potassium nitrate that dissolve in 25 cm^3 of water at different temperatures.

The table shows the student's results. One of the results is anomalous.

Temperature in $^{\circ}\text{C}$	10	20	30	40	50	60	70
Mass of potassium nitrate in g	8.0	10.0	12.5	16.0	17.5	26.5	34.0

- (a) (i) Plot the results on the grid. (1)
- (ii) Draw a circle around the anomalous result. (1)
- (iii) Ignoring the anomalous result, draw a curve of best fit. (1)



(b) Suggest **two** possible mistakes that could have caused the anomalous result.

(2)

1

.....

2

.....

(c) Use your graph to find the maximum mass of potassium nitrate that dissolves in 25 cm^3 of water at 75°C .

Show on your graph how you obtained your answer.

(2)

mass = g

(d) Use your graph to calculate the solubility of potassium nitrate in g per 100 g of water at 25°C .

[1.0 cm^3 of water has a mass of 1.0 g]

(2)

solubility = g per 100 g of water

(Total for Question 4 = 9 marks)



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- (c) Ethanol can be manufactured by two different methods.
The table gives some information about the two methods.

	Hydration of ethene	Fermentation of glucose
raw material	crude oil	sugar cane
rate of reaction	fast	slow
purity of ethanol	pure	impure
operating temperature	300 °C	30 °C
operating pressure	60 – 70 atmospheres	1 atmosphere
catalyst	phosphoric acid	enzymes in yeast

- (i) Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of these two methods, using information from the table.

(6)

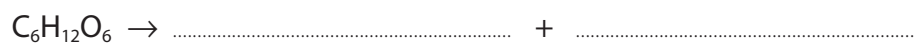


(ii) The word equation for the fermentation process is

glucose $\rightarrow$ ethanol + carbon dioxide

Complete the chemical equation for this reaction.

(1)



(Total for Question 5 = 14 marks)

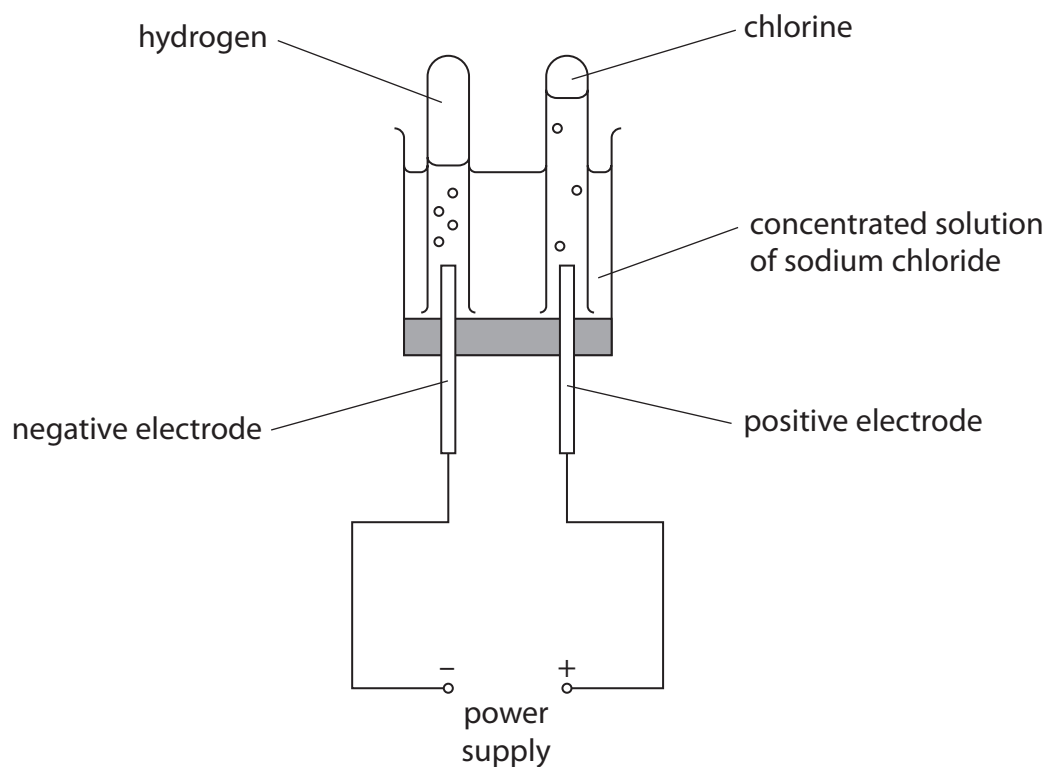
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- 6 The diagram shows how hydrogen gas and chlorine gas can be prepared in the laboratory by electrolysis of a concentrated solution of sodium chloride.



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- (a) (i) Give a test for hydrogen gas.

(1)

- (ii) Give a test for chlorine gas.

(2)



(b) The ionic half-equation for the formation of chlorine at the positive electrode is



(i) State why this reaction is an oxidation reaction.

(1)

(ii) Give the ionic half-equation for the formation of hydrogen at the negative electrode.

(1)

(iii) State why it is safer to do this electrolysis in a fume cupboard.

(1)

(iv) Suggest why the volume of chlorine collected during this electrolysis is less than the volume of hydrogen collected.

(1)



- (c) In the chemical industry, chlorine can be produced by the electrolysis of molten sodium chloride.

The overall equation for this reaction is



- (i) Explain why sodium chloride needs to be molten rather than solid for electrolysis to occur.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

- (ii) Calculate the maximum volume, in dm^3 , of chlorine gas at rtp that can be obtained from 23.4 tonnes of molten sodium chloride.

[1 tonne = 10^6 g]

[M_r of NaCl = 58.5]

[molar volume of chlorine at rtp = 24 dm^3]

Give your answer in standard form.

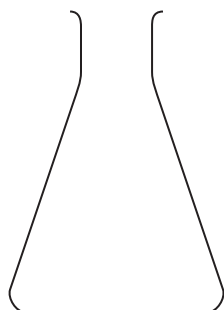
(4)

volume = dm^3

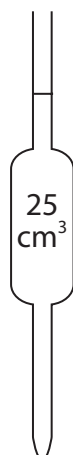
(Total for Question 6 = 13 marks)



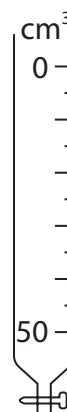
- 7 A student does a titration to find the concentration of a solution of phosphoric acid. He uses these pieces of apparatus X, Y and Z in his titration.



X



Y



Z

Diagrams are not to scale.

- (a) Give the names of X, Y and Z.

(3)

X

Y

Z

- (b) What is the colour of phenolphthalein in phosphoric acid?

(1)

- ☐ A blue
- ☐ B colourless
- ☐ C pink
- ☐ D red



- (c) The student titrates 25.0 cm^3 of phosphoric acid with a solution of sodium hydroxide (NaOH).

Table 1 shows the student's results.

titration number	1	2	3	4
volume of NaOH added in cm^3	30.35	30.25	30.00	30.30
concordant results				

Table 1

Concordant results are those within 0.20 cm^3 of each other.

- (i) Add ticks (✓) to table 1 to show the concordant results.

(1)

- (ii) Use your ticked results to calculate the mean (average) volume of NaOH added.

(2)

mean volume = cm^3

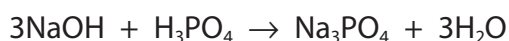


(d) Table 2 shows the titration results of another student.

volume of phosphoric acid used in cm^3	25.0
concentration of sodium hydroxide solution in mol/dm^3	0.525
mean volume of sodium hydroxide added in cm^3	30.40

Table 2

The equation for the reaction is



- (i) Calculate the amount, in moles, of NaOH in 30.40 cm^3 of sodium hydroxide solution. (2)

amount = mol

- (ii) Calculate the amount, in moles, of H_3PO_4 in 25.0 cm^3 of phosphoric acid. (1)

amount = mol

- (iii) Calculate the concentration, in mol/dm^3 , of the phosphoric acid. (2)

concentration = mol/dm^3

(Total for Question 7 = 12 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 70 MARKS



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